

77 MORE LAWYERS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Two Licenses Held Up Pending
Investigation of Charges
Against Applicants

MISS BERRY SUCCESSFUL

One Negro Out of Three Who
Applied, Passes; Rumor Has
It That Two Young Men Re-
ceived or Were Given Aid In
Their Examination; Justice
Allen Prepared Questions

Two of the young men who took the examination before the Supreme Court to secure license to practice law in this State are on the anxious bench as their licenses are being held up pending an investigation of information which has reached the court.

While the members of the court would give out nothing in regard to the charges which had been made against the young men, whose names were also withheld so that no injustice would be done them in case the charges were not sustained, it was rumored that the court had been informed that the young men in question had received or had been given aid in their examination. The court, it is understood, will make an investigation at once and the result announced before the last of the week.

The class numbered 94 and 77 received their licenses yesterday. Among the number was Miss Margaret Kollock Berry, of Orange county, the fourth woman to receive a law license in North Carolina. Out of the three negroes who made application, one passed. Out of the class of 42 from Wake Forest only three failed to get through.

The examination questions were prepared by Justice Allen.

The names of those who received license follow:

Allen Yates Arledge, Polk county.
John David Slawter, Forsyth county.
William Carlyle Downing, Cumberland county.
Valentine Broadway Bowers, Avery county.
Commie Jackson Carpenter, Wake county.
Fulton Hunter Creech, Johnston county.
Edward Parks Davis, Mecklenburg county.
Robert Evans Denny, Guilford county.
Stephen Bland Dolley, Guilford county.
Riley Clarence Dozier, Camden county.
Willis Grandy Briggs, Wake county.
Julian Gilliam Hart, Forsyth county.
Henry Grady Harrington, Bertie county.
Nathaniel Claybrooke Harris, Ruthford county.
Louis Lavelle Levinson, Johnston county.
Thomas Franklin Limerick, South Carolina.
Banks Holt Mebane, Guilford county.
John Plato Mull, Cleveland county.
Kenneth Alexander Pittman, Franklin county.
Idyl Arris Ferree, Randolph county.
Doctor Mac Johnson, Robeson county.
Walter Roy Chambers, Buncombe county.
Rush Stroup, Cleveland county.
Luther Vernon Scott, Yadkin county.
Harry Murden Stubbs, Martin county.
Paul Roberts Raper, Davidson county.
Hubert Dale Pegg, Guilford county.
George Ross Pou, Johnston county.
Timous Thaddeus Valentine, Nash county.
Edgar Carlyle West, Sampson county.
Orville Linwood Williams, Hyde county.
Benjamin Franklin Wellons, Johnston county.
Julius Johnson, Caswell county.
Robert Thomas Wilson, Caswell county.
Thomas Pitts Pruitt, Catawba county.
James Cardyn King, New Hanover county.
George Andrew Warlick, Jr., Catawba county.
William Edward Lynch, Rowan county.
Wilford Lewellyn Whitley, Beaufort county.
Daniel Joshua Walker, Alamance county.
Hubert McRae Ratcliff, Anson county.
William Grimes Mordecai, Durham county.
William Benjamin Duncan, Jr., Wake county.
Wilson Albert Powell, Norfolk, Va.

Margaret Kollock Berry, Orange county.
Augustus Washington Graham, Jr., Granville county.
Julius Gladstone Dees, Pamlico county.
Romulus Alonza Whitaker, Jr., Lenoir county.
Benjamin David McCubbins, Rowan county.
John Scott Cansler, Mecklenburg county.
William Hix Allison, Jr., Transylvania county.
David Henry Fuller, Robeson county.
Robert Philemon Bender, Jones county.
Gilmer Andrew Jones, Macon county.
William Peter Moore, Burke county.
Edward Columbus Jerome, Guilford county.
Thomas Elvin Didlake, Shakelfords, Virginia.
Don Raymond Kirkman, Guilford county.
William Thomas Joyner, Wake county.
Adolph Robert Hornik, Charleston, S. C.
Henry Burwell Marrow, Orange county.
Barnard Bee Vinson, Warren county.
Peyton Bryant Abbott, Forsyth county.
Robert Warren Winborne, Roanoke, Va.
Hector Houland Clark, Bladen county.
Leslie Ray Hummel, New Hanover.
Luther Hamilton, Carteret county.
Joseph Young Caldwell, Iredell county.
James Grover Lee, Person county.
Rufus DeVane Dickson, Hoke county.
Jedeth Roan Davis, Durham county.
Seymour Webster Whiting, Wake county.
Glenn Franklin Strole, Columbus county.
Major Thomas Smith, Rockingham county.
William Woodruff Taylor, Warren county.
McDaniel Coley, Wayne county.
John Carroll Busby, Rowan county.

SELL SMALL PORTIONS

French Marketmen Will Part With
One Egg Or 1-8 Pound Butter
Pictorial Review.

In the French markets you can buy any portion you may wish. Nothing is too small. No tradesman stares if you say, "M'sieu, I want one egg," or "I will take a miquart (which is an eighth of a pound) of butter." And if you ask for a half pound of meat he doesn't cut it to weigh three-quarters of a pound. You don't let him, and he knows it. The French housewife has been for generations educating the French shopkeeper to sell in the way that she would have him.

It is popularly supposed by some people that there is economy in buying in bulk. But the French woman, whom I rather think knows, says otherwise. She says that of a large quantity some of it is almost sure to spoil, and in the end you lose more than you have gained even by your wholesale price. So she buys her butter, as everything else, just enough for the day. And she has a marvelous intuition for guessing what that amount will be down to the very sou. The test of her skill in housewifery, she considers, is an empty cupboard at sundown.

Then she requires no ice to keep things over until the next day. The cost of ice, which in many an American household amounts to \$1 a week, would be an unthinkable extravagance in France. There is no ice box among the fittings of the Paris kitchen. Instead, there is in every apartment the coldstorage cupboard, set in the kitchen wall with shutters on the outside through which there is always a circulation of air. A wire netting on the inside of the shutters protects the food from dust.

The cupboard is an entire success in keeping food for the length of time that the Parisian housewife requires. Else, you may be sure, she would not use it. For she never throws anything away. Not to waste the smallest scrap or crumb is a fundamental dogma of her housekeeping creed. Even every stale crust of bread must be saved. It is grated to reduce it to crumbs. These are kept in the tin can that sets on the chimney shelf over the stove. There are five or six purposes for which you use bread crumbs—for French toast, for bread soup or for pudding, for filling poultry or in frying croquettes, or "breeding" chops. Or very important indeed is it to know that by mixing an equal portion of them with chopped meat worth only 10 centimes and an egg and rolling all in a cabbage leaf to bake in the oven they serve the clever purpose of making the meat go at least twice as far again! Yes, it is some fussing to fix it. But it doesn't matter at all that this takes time. The French woman applies always but one test: "Is it cheaper?"

The Chamber of Commerce of Johannesburg, South Africa, has sent to England an appeal for wider use in the British Isles of maize, one of the chief products of the land around the erstwhile Boer way. Attention is called to the many ways in which we of the United States make use of this variety of grain.

THIRTEEN MONTHS IN YEAR IS URGED

New York Herald.

A new calendar with thirteen months in the year and requiring all persons born after the 28th of each month to find another birthday, is proposed by the Rev. H. P. Hames, who preached yesterday at All Angels' Church in West? Eighty-first street.

Christian forces favor the change. Mr. Hames says, in the interest of labor, of trade and of general world advance. He says he is receiving many letters of indorsement from clergymen in Great Britain and in the United States. He proposes that the calendar be put in operation at the close of the war, thus signaling to the world that even Russia has abandoned her old calendar and joined with the world in a new one.

Mr. Hames' calendar is unique. He adds another month to the year and calls it "Holiday" for lack of a better name. The new month's name is tentative, he says. In the new scheme of things each month of the year contains twenty-eight days.

Each month begins on Sunday and ends with a Saturday. This arrangement provides one extra day in the year and this day or these two days in a leap year would be added to December and both be made holidays.

The calendar provides that all holidays shall fall on Monday and that Easter shall be a stationary feast on the third Sunday in April.

Mr. Hames came to the United States twelve years ago from England. He was ordained a year and a half ago and came to New York in September.

"There is no society behind my proposed calendar," he said yesterday. "The plan is my own, but it seems to have met a need. It is based on church calendars to some extent. Having Christmas always in the middle of the week will be one of its advantages."

"While it seems radical to talk of changing the calendar it is really not the first time the calendar has been changed. When there are advantages to be gained, why not change?"

WORK IS STARTED ON BURLINGTON HOSPITAL

(Special to The News and Observer.)

Burlington, Sept. 4.—Work on the new hospital to be erected in Piedmont Heights was begun by the contractors last Monday. It is to be completed by January 1st, 1916. The building, which is to be of modern construction in every respect, will be thoroughly equipped with all the latest and most improved surgical apparatus. The expenditures will be about \$25,000. Dr. J. Rainey Parker, a surgeon, of Goldsboro, will be at the head of the institution.

Lakeside Cotton Mill, which has been idle for the past several months, started in operation in full blast this week and will run on full time indefinitely, depending on the dye situation.

The E. M. Holt Plaid Mills recently made excavations under their large cotton mill and will install in this basement new machinery to increase the capacity to meet the growing demand for goods.

The annual vacation of the Scott-Mebane Manufacturing Company, for the manufacture of overalls here, ended today.

Mitchell & McCauley, contractors, have been awarded the contract for the new graded school building for which the city recently voted \$40,000 in bonds.

The fall term of the school will open in the old buildings Tuesday, September 14 with Superintendent Albert H. King and his twenty-one assistants in charge.

City delivery of mail will be inaugurated here October 1, when four carriers and one sub-carrier will be employed.

Property owners in Main and Front streets have prepared a petition to present to the board of aldermen at its meeting next Monday night asking for pavement to be laid on these thoroughfares.

The People's Fair, to be held here October 5 to 8, promises to be the best held in this county in many years.

CHARGED WITH MURDER OF HIS WIFE AND CHILD

(By the Associated Press.)

Covington, La., Sept. 4.—Harry Froesch was placed in the Parish prison here today charged with the murder at Mandeville of his wife, 20 years old, mother of a four-weeks-old baby. Froesch's arrest followed the verdict of the coroner's jury at Mandeville that the woman's death last Thursday was due to peritonitis from wounds inflicted by the husband. At the inquest testimony was given that a few days before the woman died, Froesch beat her and kicked her in the stomach and back. A physician testified these alleged injuries caused her death.

The production of gold in Australia has declined steadily since 1893, the output last year being 156,169 ounces less than the year before.

NATIONAL MUSEUM IS MADE HOSPITAL

Former Quarters of Old Masters
In Munich Transformed
To Meet War's Needs

Munich, Germany, Sept. 4.—American tourists who have visited the Bavarian capital, and who have worshipped at the artistic shrines in the famous National Museum, probably would be shocked to find the former quarters of old masters now transformed into a huge orthopedic department for treating crippled limbs, and to see almost naked soldiers bathing in the fountains of the wonderful gardens, and taking sun baths and gymnastic exercises on the lawns.

The National Museum however is not the only Munich building to have undergone great changes. The magnificent new custom house is now a hospital. In the rooms where formerly baggage and freight were inspected hundreds of wounded soldiers now lie on cots. In the office of the collector of customs surgeons sleep, and in the transfer department there are rows upon rows of medicaments.

The availability of the customs house as a hospital, and especially as a sort of transfer station for wounded soldiers was apparent almost as soon as the wounded began to come back from the battlefields. Trains run right to one side of the huge buildings, and soldiers not only can be unloaded from them as easily as baggage but may also be transferred to other trains for other parts of Bavaria with a minimum amount of trouble, and to street cars for other hospitals in Munich.

The amount of customs inspection that is now necessary in Munich is approximately nil, so that it was essentially simple matter to transform the character of the building. None in the whole city has so perfectly fitted the requirements of a hospital, for in addition to the splendid facilities for taking patients right off hospital trains the rooms are large and airy, and several of them are well lighted to serve as operating rooms.

Munich, like a dozen other German cities, has turned its largest industrial school into a vocational school for crippled soldiers. The building has a capacity of several hundred pupils and all the necessary appliances for teaching soldiers new trades, or for teaching them how to continue their old trade notwithstanding impaired faculties.

The vocational school consists really of three departments. In the first wounded soldiers are, so far as it is possible, cured. At least, open wounds are closed, and they are given the regular hospital treatment until it is definitely established that a stiffened leg never will become limber, or a crushed or smashed arm better.

When his physical status has been definitely established the soldier moves on to the vocational or industrial department, where his capabilities and inclinations are studied. Then he goes into the bindery, or the print shop, the carpentry department or the school of mechanical arts. If for instance his arms and hands are unimpaired he may learn stenography, typewriting and bookkeeping.

The third department meantime becomes interested in him, and, before he is ready to leave the institution, secures for him a position in which he may earn at least a portion of the wage that he was capable of before going into the war.

Munich, as the capital and largest city in Bavaria, has quite naturally the largest percentage of Bavarian wounded to care for. With every resource, financial, social and economical, she set out at the start of the war to see to it that no German city should surpass her in the excellence of the care accorded the wounded.

GREENSBORO NEWS NOTES

(Special to The News and Observer.)

Greensboro, Sept. 4.—A number of young women of the county who are members of the various canning clubs were here today, and under the direction of Miss Schaeffer called upon a number of housewives of the city to solicit their orders for the products of the canning clubs. The young women were very much pleased with the results of the day's work.

The city commissioners this afternoon had under consideration the matter of instruction of high school pupils at the State Normal and Industrial College training school. It is about definitely decided that hereafter no high school pupils of the city will be sent to the college.

Five deputy sheriffs last night made one of the biggest raids in their opinion, that they have ever effected against the whiskey traffic in the county, when they took in charge John Wade, his automobile and several gallons of the outlawed stuff. The affair took place on the public road near High Point.

Col. Al Fairbrother, editor of Everything, who recently suffered a hemorrhage while in Charlotte, is improving at his home here.